DESCRIPTION

OF

Plans for New State Capitol

SIGNED, "IL CAPITOLE."

SUBMITTED BY

CHAS. EPPINGHOUSEN,

ARCHITECT.

INDIANAPOLIS:
SENTINEL COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1875.

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To Chauncy Rose Esq.
with
Compliments
of
Chas. Springhorsen

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS

FOR

NEW STATE CAPITOL.

OF INDIANA.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of Indiana:

Since the adoption of my plans for the new State Capitol, by a majority of your honorable committee, his Excellency, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of this State, for which act I here express my sincere thanks, I deem it a duty to publish the following extract of my specifications and description of said building, as addressed to your honorable committee:

"In compliance with one of the most explicit articles in your general instructions to architects proposing designs for State Capitol —limiting amount of cost, under penalty—

The largest and principal room on plans in question, has been placed in central dome, (which is generally an elaborate rotunda, used chiefly for passage room) reaching, in this case, from second floor to base of lantern, being 108 feet diameter by 120 feet high, with two circular galleries, both forming a lineal space of twenty feet wide by seven hundred feet long, accessible by six circular stairs, and the principal halls; also, a third gallery 6 feet wide and 220 feet long, and the main circular floor 68 feet between galleries, the seating room for the members of the House.

This immense and magnificent hall will suit admirably for grand State gatherings, conventions, inauguration of Governor, besides its main purpose, and though in centre of structure, receives

DIRECT LIGHT AND AIR

From four principal windows, each 7 ft. 6 in. wide by 20 feet high, near level of floor; four oval windows 7 ft. 6 in.x10 feet; four ditto 7 ft. 6 in.x6 ft.; four semi-circular windows 6 ft.x10 ft.; finally, the twenty-four great windows in tambour of dome.

Underneath the first gallery there is a well lighted circular hall, 12 ft. wide by 15 ft. high, leaving precisely the same convenience for passage and communication as would be in a rotunda.

As this principal room occupies the centre of structure, the two remaining chief apartments, Senate and Supreme Court, occupy centres of north and south wings respectively. Each of these main halls, or great working rooms of the respective departments for which an American Capitol is designed—House of Representatives, Senate, and Supreme Court—is surmounted with an appropriate dome, thus denoting their prominence on the exterior as well as interior of building, in a truthful, natural way.

Around these principal rooms are clustered the different departments appertaining to their respective divisions, upon the plan of a Greek cross, with principal and minor arms.

A SUB-BASEMENT

Is provided of sufficient depth for passage of piping, ventilation, etc.

THE BASEMENT,

With spacious halls and convenient carriage passage entering underneath the four flights of steps through doorways 12x16 feet, passing passenger-lifts and principal stairs, contains janitor's residence, fire proof vaults, store rooms, armory, engine rooms for lifts, etc.

On the

PRINCIPAL FLOOR

In south wing underneath Senate, are the Governor's offices with closets, private stairs to Senate, etc.; next opposite, the Department of the Secretary of State, and adjoining that the Department of the Auditor in west wing.

Then occupying entire north front of west wing, the Geologist's Museum, Laboratory, etc., with light from the north; adjacent, also, are the apartments for the State Board of Agriculture.

The offices for clerk of Supreme Court are in west front of north wing. In east front of same wing, are Adjutant General's and Quartermasters' offices, with stairs to Armory in basement beneath.

The Attorney General's office adjoining next passenger lift to second floor.

The Department of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is

located in north half of east wing; finally, the Department of the Treasurer opposite Auditor in South part of east wing, and two rooms for Horticultural Society in central wing.

For dimensions, water closets, wash stands, etc., see plans.

THE SECOND FLOOR

Is reached by two magnificent geometrical stair cases, oval in plan, with continuous twin colonnade and ballustrade.

(See left half of longitudinal section, showing elevation and part section through minor axis.)

Also, two other principal flights of stairs in east and west wings, besides the minor stairs, and two passenger elevators, reaching from basement to attic, provided with sky-lights, etc.

The apartment of the Supreme Court is all complete in one cluster, and occupies entire north wing, the Supreme Court Room forming main centre of that department, and the Law Library and Consultation Room, the two minor centers, with judges' private rooms, etc., adjoining.

The Grand Hall of Representatives, described on first page, occupies center of second story, convenient water closets, cloak rooms, etc., therewith, underneath first gallery and adjoining circular hall.

The State Library comprises entire east wing, thus affording a convenient view upon principal part of city.

The Senate Chamber, another immense and magnificent hall, being with gallery, 90 x 90 feet square, occupies end of south wing. Governor's and Lieut. Governors' reception rooms adjoining.

The remaining space of second floor is devoted for speakers, committee, post office and folding rooms, etc., with ample provisions for public and private water closets and wash rooms to all departments.

THE THIRD FLOOR

Contains committee rooms, etc., also a grand space over State library, which can be used as an extensive fine art gallery.

A spacious gallery 12 feet wide, for a convenient and lofty outlook upon city, is provided around base of central dome.

The lantern of main dome is accessible by two spiral staircases, starting at gallery, reaching to a ballustrade about 200 feet above ground.

EXTERIOR.

The BASEMENT has been raised entirely above ground, with good highth of story, in order to elevate basis of building upon its site,

which is lower than the grounds east near Governor's Circle. It is treated in bold rustic.

The principal aim has been to produce a structure of complete balance and unity, when viewed either from the east or principal front, and particularly south or Washington street front, which latter, as the elevation on principal street of the city, I have endeavored to make, if possible, the most imposing view of all, the dome being precisely the center of the mass, and the wings extending to the east and west are of exactly equal length.

The minor domes, forming sky light for the Senate, etc., are projecting boldly on north and south front, giving an imposing sky line to these parts which are distant from central dome.

The semi-domes to the right and left of north and south elevation, form a striking and imposing outline to said fronts, besides giving an interior space exceedingly convenient for private rooms, etc.

The principal or east front is 432 feet north and south, the porticos project 12 feet farther, making 456 feet.

The north and south fronts are 240 feet, with porticoes 12 feet projection.

The mean hight of walls is 88 feet, and the central dome 240 feet.

To insure simplicity and good size of constructive parts, consequently durability, the principal colonade comprises the

FIRST AND SECOND STORIES

In hight, ornamented with three quarter columns and pilasters.

The columns of porticoes are chiefly detached.

AN ATTIC,

With corresponding pilasters and oval windows, in imitation of the American shield, with suspended flag above, comprises third story.

These columns and pilasters are distributed with a view to strengthen walls at angles and piers, thus reducing their thickness to a minimum, as also the cost of construction.

The windows of basement are treated in simple bold rustic, those of first and second stories are finished with bold projecting pediments in simple style with scarcely any ornamental carved work.

The four porticos and semi-domes only being treated ornamental to produce contrast and variety, and set off to advantage the simplicity and elegance of the whole.

Upon the central dome, as the crown of the mass, efforts have been concentrated to produce not only graceful and harmonious beauty, but also grandeur and power. Its Tholus or lantern has been designed to correspond with the aspiring lines of rips of dome, and is crowned with a colloesal statue of America.

The two minor domes are of similar style, that of Supreme Court surmounted with a statue of Justice, and that of the Senate with a statue of Wisdom.

CONSTRUCTION, MATERIALS, ETC.

The walls rest upon a bed of concrete 3 feet in depth, and central dome walls upon 5 feet depth of concrete.

The first footing courses of foundation are of thickest ledges of Flat Rock, Indiana, limestone, in headers the entire width of foundation, in cement mortar, then massive stone masonry in proper offsets to level of grade.

Interior minor walls of heavy masonry and *basement floor* of heavy flat rock flagging, in large slabs, resting upon footing courses and piers to suit joints, of stone masonry, thus forming the *sub basement*, which is of sufficient depth for passage of pipes, sewerage and ventilation.

Body of walls, after level of basement floors, to be of best hard burnt bricks, laid in superior mortar composed of the Delphi or Huntington lime and clean sharp sand, important bearing points under dome, etc., of solid stone masonry. On

EXTERIOR

The two first base courses are of Flat Rock limestone with bold wash, margin drafts and pitched face.

All other stone work from this point up, except steps and door sills, to be of Ellettsville, Stinesville or Bedford limestone, vermiculated, tooled or rubbed, as parts require.

Other suitable stone from the State should be introduced to give variety, but no expensive, imported polished granites or marbles are designed to be used in the structure, and that is one of the reasons why a magnificent building can be executed within the given limit.

Fire proof vaults and appartments around dome are groined brick arches, floors of rooms, halls, etc., of wrought iron I beams, with brick arches turned between.

Ceilings carrying no particular weight may be of galvanized iron.

The floors of grand hall in dome are carried mainly by 16 cast iron columns in rotunda of basement and first floor, with wrought iron trusses, chords and cast key in centre, the intervening spaces filled with brick arches.

The 16 three quarter columns in interior of grand hall, with their pilasters and connections, in eight clusters, (each 7 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft.) carrying main dome, are braced to main walls by the galleries and roof, and contain said iron tubes or ventilating supports within them, the intervening space between said tubes and outside iron columns, which form the architectural effect, to be filled out with hard bricks in cement, so no amount of heat could possibly weaken said interior tubes sufficiently to endanger superstructure of main dome.

The Senate roof* is constructed of eight principal chords of great strength, in triangular form, the inner line of which form a curved dome ceiling; they abut against an immense double ring girder of great strength, to resist lateral strain of minor domes.

Said principal trusses, which radiate on the diagonals of an octagon, are resting and abuting at points braced by walls of porticos, halls and minor domes, and in order to throw the entire weight lateral, said principal chords are kept from spreading at base by two massive wrought iron hoops, near base and centre of chords, respectively. Minor domes of light wrought and cast iron.

The roof of main dome is constructed of an inner and outer chord, both connected with braces throughout of rolled iron, rivetted and hooped with purlins and heavy base ring, and held by the eight tubular anchors, reaching from foundation to base of dome roof, with proper contrivance for expansion and contraction; besides, said tubular stantients are to serve as foul air shafts.

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* As the construction of the Senate roof is rather new, some of the most careful and eminent men desired a statement from the Engineer whose assistance and opinion I was fortunate enough to obtain, in making estimates of iron work, who has a full copy of every item, and understands all points of importance. That gentleman writes me as follows:

CHICAGO, January 23, 1875.

CHAS. EFFINGHOUSEN, Indianapolis, Indiana.

DEAR SIR:—Replying to yours of 21st inst. would say that I have examined your plans for the support of Senate Roof and Dome over the Senate Chamber, with the details proposed by you, and the load to be carried, and find that the design is perfectly feasible, and with the amount of iron disposed in the eight girders, forming a second octagonal dome, for the support of the minor dome, will give sufficient supporting power, with ample margin for safety under any load that can come on it, without undue strain on the metal.

Yours respectfully,

W. G. COOLEDGE, Engineer.

The lantern of main dome is of wrought and cast iron, firmly anchored to main dome.

All stone work, brick work and I beams to be anchored throughout. In short, all materials throughout structure to be combined as one framed mass, all parts of which are constructed to sustain themselves as well as each other.

Plain roofs of simple approved iron construction to be covered with 16 oz. copper.

Stairs of wrought and cast iron, small stairs in basement of stone.

Floors of main halls, corridors, libraries, etc., to be covered with tiling, which should also be manufactured of home material, taking the whitest flat rock limestone for the light, and dark, brownish veined flat rock or other suitable stone, for the dark shades.

The wooden floors to be of ash, walnut and oak. Doors, casings, platforms, railings, etc., of similar home materials, finished in oil and varnish.

Windows glazed with American plate glass. The walls, etc., to be plastered, moulded and finished off with ornamental stucco work, and frescoed in an artistic style, particularly the Representative Halls, Governor's Reception Rooms, Library, etc.

Water closets, urinals, sinks and wash-stands are provided for public and private use to all departments.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Pure air, so essential to existence, to be obtained in the first place by the simple method of giving direct light to every room throughout the structure, particularly to grand halls, Senate, etc.

Every room, hall and space can be ventilated in summer by a current of air, communicating with corridors and exterior of building.

The steam heating apparatus to be placed near northwest corner of Capitol Square, provided with two large shafts.

Steam to be generated from 12 wrought iron boilers, and taken in building through a 10-inch iron pipe (in a tunnel for said purpose) communicating with the different coils and radiators throughout structure.

The system to be direct and indirect radiation combined, to provide for extreme cold weather, and to more successfully establish a gentle current of pure warm air.

The great halls and libraries to be heated chiefly with coils under-

neath tiled floor, a most excellent mode of generating heat, where it should be, next to the feet.

A sufficient number of coils to be provided in galleries, and all other proper points.

The foul air to be exhausted by great shafts of heating apparatus, as also through the different shafts provided in domes and other parts of building.

The great hall in main dome, etc., to be ventilated by the eight great iron tubes, which at their base in basement have steam coils to rarify air to generate a powerful draft, which terminates at base of lantern, about 200 feet high.

Steam coils to be taken through water closets and wash rooms to prevent frost.

Steam coils in offices and rooms generally, to be placed in recesses of windows wherever practicable.

The passenger elevators may be operated either by steam, or by water, from tanks placed under roof above elevators.

There is complete fire protection throughout building, standpipes, provided with hose attachments, and every other convenience for cleaning of halls, etc., being provided throughout corridors.

The water supply to depend upon *three* sources in case of great danger, one being a connection with city supply, the other a well supply, and the third a provision of a 20,000 gallon tank of wrought iron in boiler rooms, force pumps and all complete. A complete system of sewerage, and main tunnel are provided for passage of pipes in sub-basement.

All gas tubing, glass and bronze chandeliers with statues, the main halls, etc., to be lighted by the electric attachment, is also provided.

ACOUSTICS.

Science of Sound.

The grand central hall in dome, is bounded by a square of 120 feet out to out of walls, with corners returned, and again connected at an angle of 45 degrees, to meet the periphery of a circle 108 feet diameter, at which point is the admission of direct light and air.

Said circle of 108 feet diameter in the clear, is constructed of a light iron partition, plastered to keep from contact with solid exterior walls, and making as it were, an immense soundboard, with hollow space between it and main walls, which is also provided with

direct light and utilized for stairs, etc. In this circular form is gained a very homogeneous form for the propagation of sound.

Projecting cornices and a minor gallery are introduced, to prevent the sound from rising too freely before it expands over the main floor and galleries.

The reason for above arrangement is based upon the philosophy that sound is carried upon the vibrating waves of the atmosphere, not unlike the vibrations caused by a stone thrown into water, which causes concentric rings to form, expanding from point of contact until some obstacle interposes farther progress or natural cessation ensues, with this difference, however, that the ringlets of air vibration, traveling at the rate of 1,024 feet per second, are carried around and also upwards, and generally seek the lighter, purer atmosphere, consequently would be liable to rise before sufficient undulations are generated to convey distinct sound to all galleries below. To intercept this natural tendency, said minor gallery and projecting cornices are introduced to counterpoise and neutralize the accoustic objection of the great hights of hall, in central space between galleries.

The plan being a circle and in exact harmonious proportion with hight=108 feet diameter by 120 feet high, or 108×96 feet, by reducing ceiling, all having the number 12 for greatest common divisor, and all columns and projections being a precise aliquot part of the whole, the remaining clear space must be a perfect harmonic body, which has no unequal or disharmonious dista ces to return sound waves at unequal intervals so as to produce echoes, muffled sound or silence

The plan being round, and all angles at ceilings under galleries being curved, there is no obstacle presented to cause any objectional echo or unequal rebounding of sound waves, which in their return would recoil against the succeeding undulations and neutralize their effect upon the human ear.

In fact, the aim has been to treat this hall with the care of a musical instrument.

Perhaps one of the most important points for the propagation of sound, is "*pure air*" and "*direct light.*" Indeed, viewing the philosophy or accoustics in a plain, common sense way, above points seem as of as much importance towards solving problem as the use of the multiple of "13" (or any other multiple, since it is not the figure 13, but the principle of making size correspond to as great a

common divisior as possible) for where the air is purified by the above requisite, *direct light*, it has its full elasticity and vibrates freely upon the least cause.

Partly to meet the above natural law, this immense hall has been provided with forty windows with direct light, at proper points, besides the great tubes in main column, etc., for exit of foul air

The Senate chamber and Supreme Court have similar provisos.

Should all the precautions not be sufficient to rectify objection of great hights, a glass and iron ceiling can be introduced at most any hight above 40 feet.

But when we reflect that there are many churches in this country and elsewhere of about the same and greater heights, and far more extended and unfavorable in depth and width, some with fair and others with good accoustics, there seems no doubt but what above simple form will prove satisfactory to orators.

ESTHETICS.

Style, Harmony, Proportion.

The forms of the old Roman style are the dominant features of the structure, and are treated with great liberty throughout gradations, until crowning domes partake of the Italian Renaissance.

The columns are a little over ten diameters in hight; the capital one-tenth of column, of a composite character, ornamented with American shield and flag, and graceful leaves.

There are three principal colonades, forming chords at harmonious intervals through the building.

The *principal one* occupying hight of first and second stories; *a second one* the exterior walls of tambour of dome; the *third* is the twin colonade around lantern of main dome.

The columns of principal colonade are, with base and capital, 36 ft. high.

Those of tambour of dome are 24 ft. high.

Those of lantern are 9 ft. high. Giving a result expressed in musical or harmonic proportion of the musical notes.

C=36 feet.

A=24 feet.

C=9 feet.

To verify the truth of this analogy, we hold as an indubitable fact, "That the same laws which control the harmony of sound

also govern the harmony of form." In other words, the same proportional vibrations that are homogeneous, or naturally agreeable to the human ear, act, also, only with a different, more eatherial impression harmoniously upon the human vision.*

Upon this philosophy the whole structure has been arranged and designed, said harmony being blended and conformed to the primary importance of convenience, construction, &c., and selected and arranged according to an inate feeling for proportion. Therefore:

The main encl. sing walls of central hall are 120 feet square.

The north and south wings, 96 feet square.

The connecting wings, 60 feet long.

Depth east and west to porticos, 240 feet.

Hight to top of dome, 240 feet.

Length north and south, 432 feet.

Porticos, 60 feet.

Taking a few principal numbers of above, we find them akin to to the musical sounds.

C on 2d ledger line above staff—60 feet.

E on 4th ledger space—96 feet.

C on 3d ledger space—120 feet.

C below the staff—240 feet.

The wonderful relation of harmonic to mathematical proportion is evident from the fact that

240	are	20	times	12.
432	"	36	"	12.
120	"	10	"	12.
96	"	8	"	12.

and so on.

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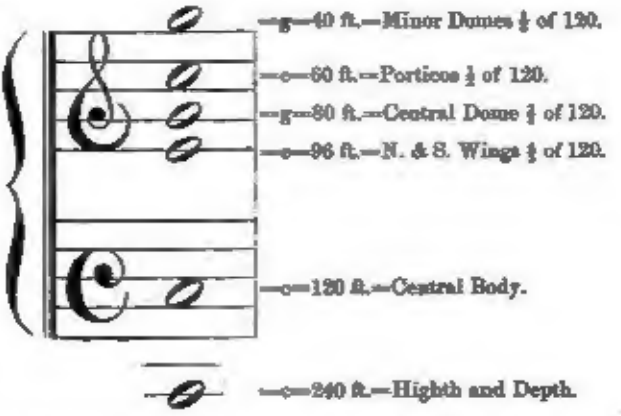
* Scamozzi, 1785, Tom. 2, pag. 4, quotes Vitrivius, the oldest writer on architecture, who flourished in the age of Cesar Agustus, about the time of Christ, thus: *Il vitruvio nel suo reconditico trattato vuole che gli architetti siano intelligenti della proportion musicali, etc.*, meaning Vitruvius in his scientific work directs that *architects should understand musical proportion.*

The great Leon Battista Alberti, one of the most profound men of all times, in his architectural work Venezia, 1565, libro 9, cap. 6, says: "*Que moderatim numeri certo, per i quali avviene che il concerto delle voci riesce gratissimo agli orecchi degli uomini, sono quegli stessi che empiono anche gli occhi e l'animo di piacere marevigliose,*" in translation These *certain numbers* which make the concert of voices so agreeable to our ear are the same which impress also the eye and mind with surprising pleasure. I quote the above in the originals to prove that the greatest authors sanction above theory, and give their very words for reference.

Farther: the central dome of 80 feet diameter is an octave of the minor domes 40 feet diameter, and are in proportion the musical third to fundamental notes, a relation as follows:


—g—40 ft.—Minor Domes ⅓ of 120.
—c—60 ft.—Porticos ½ of 120.
—g—80 ft.—Central Dome ⅔ of 120.
—c—96 ft.—N. & S. Wings ⅘ of 120.
—c—120 ft.—Central Body.
—c—240 ft.—Hights and Depth.

The windows are 5×10 feet, 5×12, 6×12 feet=7 feet 6 inches ×20 feet, etc., all proportion throughout edifice *ad infinitum*.

Now, precisely the same general plan and elevation may be used to suit the old time honored custom of a rotunda in central dome, the entire hight from principal floor to top, with iron stairs and splendid stone trimmings to match exterior, placing the House of Representatives in north wing, for which purpose walls, etc., have been arranged, the Senate as before, and the Supreme Court in west wing, etc., as per drawing submitted.

This second proposition, of which I show a plan in my original specifications, your honorable committee have adopted, but have made the improvement of still utilizing central dome for a State library. This is a change of decided excellence for which, as it preserves the problem of utilizing the central dome to the best possible advantage, the honorable committee deserve the thanks of the public, as well as mine.

To prove its practicability, I have made another 2d floor plan, marked No. 2, where I also show an interior view of library, which I have contrived so that book cases, being at the base of first gallery and against the circular enclosing walls, they form no obstruction whatever, and the reading desks may be constructed in sections, as also the catalogue and superintendent's counter in centre, provided with rollers and taken in a convenient apartment under 1st gallery, constructed for that specific purpose.

This arrangement still preserves the use of grand hall for public gatherings, lectures, Governors' inaugurations, etc.

The wings of the building are so nearly balanced to suit the size and number of departments, that they admit of a number of changes without remodeling an iota on the building.

The above change will involve an additional expense of about $20,000 at the outside, which can be saved by placing heating apparatus in building instead of corner of lot, as I mentioned verbally; the double line of hall walls having been adapted to that end, as they could contain smoke and ventilating shafts and make no additional disturbance in interior nor exterior.

After making two different personal estimates on the entire cost, the below final figures, supported by *positive bids* from 1st class establishments, were made in conjunction with experts in the different branches, making the result as follows:

*Foundations to basement floor	$ 90,645 00
Cut stone work	520,326 00
Ornamental stone tiling, etc	34,500 00
Brick work	232,000 00
Plastering	85,549 00
Iron work	268,845 00
Copper, galvanized iron, etc	29,578 00
Steam, gas and water	102,903 00
Painting and glazing	78,087 00
Carpenters' work	63,658 00
Tunnels and sewers	2,615 00
Statuary	51,600 00
Miscellaneous	50,156 00
Totals	$1,610,462 00

Though the estimates were made full and conscientious, experience with the best of builders, has proven it a necessary precaution to have a margin of a certain per cent. to cover contingencies, and I have thought proper to allow me about twenty per cent. in this important structure, which is none too high, since within the course of five years, prices of labor and materials may advance, new inventions may

*In my original report, I have items of basement stone flagging in stone work, etc. The above correction puts every thing under the proper head and leaves the grand total as before.

be made, which might be adopted; the grounds for the foundation may be faulty and cause greater depth of walls, etc., for all of which contingencies there is then quite a surplus to cover the most extreme reverses."

Though a citizen of this state for fifteen years, I am a stranger to most of the Hon. Senators and Representatives, and for that reason think it just and proper to insert the following paper:

To the Committee on State House plans:

GENTLEMEN: Knowing that our fellow citizen, Chas. Eppinghousen, architect, has submitted to your Honorable Body plans, specifications and estimates for the new State House, to be erected at Indianapolis, we have great pleasure in certifying to the general reputation of that gentleman as an architect of great taste, comprehensive views, and accuracy in all the designs which he has made for buildings here and elsewhere.

We have no hesitation in vouching for his undoubted responsibility in any contract which he would make with the State, and with his entire competency to meet all the expectations of your Honorable Committee.

This expression is alike due to Mr. Eppinghousen as an architect and a gentleman, whom we have long known.

Thomas Dowling, Terre Haute, Ind.
W. R. McKeen, President Vandalia R. R., Terre Haute, Ind.
D. W. Minshall, Pres't McKeen & Minshalls Bank, Terre Haute.
Preston Hussey, Pres't National State Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
D. Deming, Pres't First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
John S. Beach, Pres't Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.
W. B. Tuell, Terre Haute, Ind.
H. Hulman, wholesale grocer, Terre Haute, Ind.
G. W. Bement, wholesale grocer, Terre Haute, Ind.
B. W. Hannah, Terre Haute, Ind.
R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute, Ind.
William E. McLean, Terre Haute, Ind.
Thomas B. Long, Judge of Criminal Court, Vigo county.
E. B. Allen, Terre Haute, Ind.
N. Filbeck, P. M., Terre Haute, Ind.
O. J. Smith, Editor Daily Express, Terre Haute, Ind.
P. S. Westfall, Editor Mail, Terre Haute Ind.

Samuel McKeen, Terre Haute Ind.
Samuel Royse, Auditor of Vigo county.
Martin Hollinger, Clerk Vigo County Court.
J. F. Fellenzer, County Commissioner Vigo county.
John B. Ludowici, Terre Haute, Ind.
H. Robinson, Terre Haute, Ind.
N. G. Buff, Sullivan, Ind.
Sam'l R. Hamill, Sullivan, Ind.
Joseph W. Wolfe, ex-Clerk Sullivan, Ind.
T. K. Sherman, School Trustee, Sullivan Ind.
Murray Briggs, Sullivan, Ind.
Alex. Snow, Sullivan, Ind.
Jesse Bicknell, Clerk Circuit Court, Sullivan, Ind.
S. S. Burnett, Vincennes, Ind.
Thos. N. Rice, ex-Senator from Park, Rockville, Ind.
S. J. Maxwell, Rockville, Ind.
J. H. Tate, Auditor Parke county, Rockville, Ind.
O. J. Innis, Rockville, Ind.
John Ott, Rockville, Ind.
James H. Paris, School Trustee, Frankfort, Ind.
Samuel S. Early, Baltimore, Md.

Thanking my fellow-citizens and your honorable committee for the confidence reposed in me, I am

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES EPPINGHOUSEN,

Architect.